

Quiz 11

Darwall, "Hobbes"

1. A main implication of the Prisoner's Dilemma is that:

- a. acting to maximize self-interest can lead one to a worse outcome than a cooperative strategy.
- b. it is not rational to seek one's own self-interest.
- c. cooperation will make one better off in a social situation even where everyone else is cooperating.
- d. The outcome that promises one the greatest gain, when the other cooperates, is to cooperate.

2. The approach to morality that the Prisoner's Dilemma lends the most support to is:

- a. Kantian.
- b. Utilitarian.
- c. morality arises naturally from enlightened self-interest.
- d. relativism, in which moral principles are relative to the values of different persons or societies.

3. The Prisoner's Dilemma involves the benefits of:

- a. cooperation for both outweighs the benefits of acting on self-interest by either.
- b. cooperation outweighs the benefits of non-cooperation.
- c. cooperation for both outweighs the benefits of acting on self-interest by both.
- d. acting on self-interest, when the other acts cooperatively, is better for the one who cooperates.

4. For each participant in a Prisoner's Dilemma, the outcome of all cooperating is:

- a. Best.
- b. 2nd best.
- c. 3rd best.
- d. 4th best.

5. In a Prisoner's Dilemma, we assume participants are motivated to cooperate by:

- a. goodness.
- b. self-interest.
- c. threat.
- d. luck.

[Answers 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. B]